

Converting Colors

HunterLab(15.2285, 33.4717,
-47.4644)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(15.2285, 33.4717,
-47.4644) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(15.2285, 33.4717,
-47.4644)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	43006E
RGB	67, 0, 110
RGB Percent	26%, 0%, 43%
CMY	0.7372, 1.0000, 0.5686
CMYK	0.39, 1.00, 0.00, 0.57
HSL	277°, 100%, 22%
HSV	277°, 100%, 43%
XYZ	5.1292, 2.3191, 14.9291
YIQ	32.5730, 4.6220, 48.4140

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

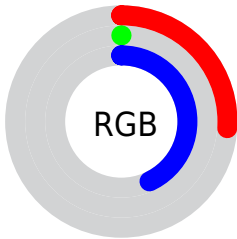
Format	Color
RYB	67, 0, 110
Decimal	4391022
CIELab	17.08, 46.36, -46.10
CIELCh	17, 65.378, 315.165
Yxy	2.3191, 0.2292, 0.1036
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282581102 (0xFF43006E)
YUV	32.5730, 38.1715, 30.1925
Hunter-Lab	15.2285, 33.4717, -47.4644

Details

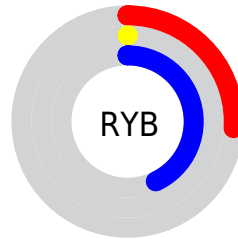
The HunterLab color **15.2285, 33.4717, -47.4644** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330066**. A complement of this color would be **34.1547, -25.4233, 20.6009**, and the grayscale version is **12.0811, -0.6446, 0.6564**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **30.9252, 37.1923, -46.7248**, and **6.6218, 16.4279, -35.1620** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **15.2287, 33.4720, -47.4636**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **16.4808, 31.3222, -42.3665**.

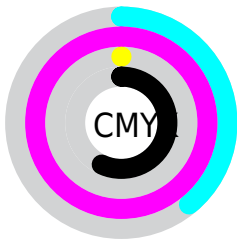
Distribution



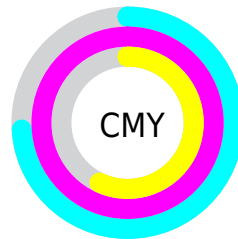
- Red (26%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (43%)



- Red (26%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (43%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (57%)



- Cyan (74%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (57%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 15.2285, 33.4717, -47.4644 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the HunterLab color 15.2285, 33.4717, -47.4644 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

15.2285, 33.4717,
-47.4644

15.2285, 33.4717,
-47.4644

109.2937, 47.1480,
-50.7410

8.8533, 32.0663,
-51.5543

30.9536, 37.1776,
-46.2723

0.0000, INF, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

40.1007, 38.9320,
-46.6561

0.0000, NaN, -NF

50.0048, 40.5724,
-47.2501

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

60.6120, 42.0969,
-47.9374

0.0000, NaN, NaN

71.8784, 43.5099,
-48.6571

0.0000, NaN, NaN

83.7675, 44.8182,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-49.3756

96.2482, 46.0287,
-50.0740

15.2285, 33.4717,
-47.4644

15.2285, 33.4717,
-47.4644

15.2287, 33.4720,
-47.4636

16.4808, 31.3222,
-42.3665

17.9439, 28.7846,
-37.1821

19.7856, 25.4444,
-31.5687

21.9574, 21.6454,
-25.9245

24.4078, 17.6407,
-20.4856

■ 27.0906, 13.5843,
-15.3548

■ 29.9674, 9.5570,
-10.5532

■ 33.0078, 5.5943,
-6.0608

■ 36.1875, 1.7070,
-1.8412

Harmonies

Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



15.2287, 9.6434, -81.2173



15.2285, 33.4717, -47.4644



15.2287, 51.0187, -10.6163

Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



15.2287, 33.4720, -47.4636



15.2287, 9.3963, 10.6601



15.2287, -23.6402, -10.9322

Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



15.2285, 33.4717, -47.4644



34.1547, -25.4233, 20.6009

Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



15.2287, -23.6680, 7.2008



15.2285, 33.4717, -47.4644



15.2287, -9.0399, 10.6601

Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



15.2287, 33.4720, -47.4636



15.2287, 33.2185, 10.6601



15.2287, -18.8505, 10.6601



15.2287, -18.7744, -47.9144

Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



15.2285, 33.4717, -47.4644



15.2287, 53.2059, 3.5691



15.2287, -18.8505, 10.6601



15.2287, -24.2157, -2.5393

Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



15.2287, 33.4720, -47.4636



39.3999, 13.0892, -14.4787



17.1089, 8.8202, -40.4249



18.4221, 7.1162, -7.9269



75.5302, -4.0301, 4.1037



25.2436, -1.3469, 1.3715

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



15.2287, 33.4720, -47.4636



20.0060, 44.1432, -63.6785



20.5325, 39.5499, -20.7421



18.4161, 0.6710, -0.7269



16.6402, 36.6240, -52.2485



36.4473, 80.9009, -119.7313

Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



18.6800, 32.9236, 4.8332



24.7094, 43.4640, 7.0648



33.4306, -28.4087, 19.5409



18.4962, 0.7668, 0.7362



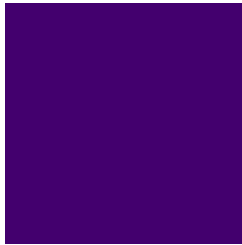
20.4606, 36.0365, 5.4919



45.4919, 79.7906, 14.7886

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 15.2285, 33.4717, -47.4644 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

HunterLab 15.2285, 33.4717, -47.4644 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 15.2285, 33.4717, -47.4644.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 15.2285, 33.4717, -47.4644.

-47.4644.

Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

Dichromacy



Original Color

15.2285, 33.4717, -47.4644

Protanopia

16.0987, 3.7211, -28.1548

Deuteranopia

16.1624, -1.0659, -17.9005



Tritanopia

16.4599, 2.4095, 0.8741

Trichromacy



Original Color

15.2285, 33.4717, -47.4644

Protanomaly

13.8764, 14.8739, -41.6258

Deuteranomaly

13.7043, 11.5669, -34.1736

Tritanomaly

14.6402, 14.2460, -13.5308

Monochromacy



Original Color

15.2285, 33.4717, -47.4644

Achromatopsia

12.3323, -0.6580, 0.6700

Achromatomaly

11.9630, 11.7813, -14.3028

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 15.2285, 33.4717, -47.4644 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(67, 0, 110)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(67, 0, 110)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(67, 0, 110) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(67, 0, 110) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 15.2285, 33.4717, -47.4644 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(67, 0, 110) }
```


If only the border color should be changed use the property border-color.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(67, 0, 110) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(67, 0, 110) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(67, 0, 110); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(67, 0, 110);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(67, 0, 110)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 15.2285, 33.4717, -47.4644 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(67, 0, 110) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(67, 0,  
110) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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